United Nations A/58/L.2

General Assembly

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17 October 2003

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Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 23 (b)
Sport for peace and development: International Year of Sport and Physical Education

Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Italy, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nauru, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania and Yemen: draft resolution

Sport as a means to promote education, health, development and peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision to include in its agenda the item entitled "Sport for development and peace" and the International Year of Sport and Physical Education,

Considering the role of sport and physical education as a means to promote education, health, development and peace,

Acknowledging the major role of the United Nations, its funds and programmes and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other specialized agencies, in promoting human development through sport and physical education, through its country programmes,

Taking note of the communiqué issued by the round table of ministers responsible for sports and physical education, held in Paris on 9 and 10 January 2003, in which they expressed their commitment to ensuring that the role of physical education and sport is fully recognized and developed,

Recalling the Convention on the Rights of the Child[1] and the outcome document of the special session of the General Assembly on Children entitled "A World fit for children"[2] stressing that education shall be directed to the development

[1] General Assembly resolution 44/25, annex.
[2] Resolution S-27/2, annex.

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of the children's personality, talents and mental and physical abilities to their fullest potential,

Recalling also the Charter of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Dakar Framework for Action adopted by the World Education Forum in April 2000 as well as other relevant documents emphasizing the role of sport and physical education,

Taking note of the report of the United Nations Inter-agency Task Force on Sport for Development and Peace,

Noting that sport and physical education in many countries face increasing marginalization within education systems even though it is a major tool not only for health and physical development but also for acquiring values necessary for social cohesion and intercultural dialogue,

Acknowledging with concern the dangers faced by sportsmen and sportswomen, in particular young athletes, including, inter alia, child labour, violence, doping, early specialization, over-training and exploitative forms of commercialization as well as less visible threats and deprivations, such as the premature severance of family bonds and the loss of sporting, social and cultural ties,

Recognizing the need for greater coordination of efforts at the international level to facilitate a more effective fight against doping, and noting in this regard the anti-doping Convention established by the Council of Europe, the Copenhagen Declaration on Anti-doping in sport adopted during the World Conference on Doping in Sport (3 to 5 March 2003) and any other relevant international instrument,

1. *Invites* Governments, the United Nations, its funds and programmes, the specialized agencies, where appropriate, and sport-related institutions:

(a) To promote the role of sport and physical education for all when furthering their development programmes and policies to advance health awareness, the spirit of achievement and cultural bridging and to entrench collective values;

(b) To include sport and physical education as a tool to contribute towards achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration and the broader aims of development and peace;

(c) To work collectively so that sport and physical education can present opportunities for solidarity and cooperation in order to promote a culture of peace and social and gender equality and to advocate dialogue and harmony;

(d) To recognize the contribution of sport and physical education towards economic and social development and to encourage the building and restoration of sports infrastructures;

(e) To further promote sport and physical education, on the basis of locally assessed needs, as a tool for health, education, social and cultural development;

(f) To strengthen cooperation and partnership between all actors (including family, school, clubs/leagues, local communities, youth sport associations and decision makers as well as the public and private sectors) in order to ensure complementarities and to make sport and physical education available to everyone;

(g) To ensure that young talents can develop their athletic potential without any threat to their safety and physical and moral integrity;

2. *Encourages* Governments, international sport bodies and sport-related organizations to elaborate and implement partnership initiatives and development projects compatible with the education provided at all levels of schooling to help achieve the Millennium Development Goals;

3. *Invites* Governments and international sport bodies to assist developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, in their capacity-building efforts in sport and physical education;

4. *Encourages* the United Nations to develop strategic partnerships with the range of stakeholders involved in sport, including sport organizations, sport associations and the private sector, to assist in the implementation of sport for development programmes;

5. *Also encourages* Governments and the United Nations system to seek new and innovative ways to use sport for communication and social mobilization, particularly at the national, regional and local levels, engaging civil society through active participation and ensuring that target audiences are reached;

6. *Stresses* the need for all parties to cooperate closely with international sport bodies to elaborate a "code of good practice";

7. *Invites* Governments to accelerate the elaboration of an international anti-doping convention in all sports activities and requests the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in cooperation with other relevant international and regional organizations, to coordinate the elaboration of such a convention;

8. *Decides* to proclaim the year 2005 International Year for Sport and Physical Education as a means to promote education, health, development and peace, and invites Governments to organize events to underline their commitment and to seek the assistance of sport personalities in this regard;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution and on the preparation of events at the national and international levels to celebrate the year 2005, under the item entitled "International Year of Sport and Physical Education".

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General Assembly

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Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 160
Global road safety crisis

Algeria, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Grenada, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sudan, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United States of America and Yemen: draft resolution

Global road safety crisis

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 57/309 of 22 May 2003,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on the global road safety crisis,[1]

Expressing great concern at the rapid increase, particularly in developing countries, in traffic fatalities and injuries worldwide, which accounted for an estimated 1.26 million deaths in 2000 and which disproportionately affect people in low- and middle-income countries, and also expressing concern at the economic costs of road traffic injuries, which amount to 518 billion dollars per annum worldwide, developing countries bearing 100 billion dollars of the cost,

Convinced that road traffic injuries are a major public health problem requiring concerted multisectoral efforts for effective and sustainable prevention,

Affirming the need for a worldwide effort to raise awareness about the health impact and social and economic costs of injuries caused by road traffic accidents,

Recognizing that effective action requires strong political commitment, in particular at the national but also at the international level,

Recognizing that road traffic injuries are a preventable and treatable problem,

Emphasizing the need for the private sector and relevant non-governmental organizations to participate actively in promoting road traffic safety,

[1] A/58/228.

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Convinced that road safety requires partnerships, bridging many sectors of society, to promote and facilitate efforts to prevent road traffic injuries,

Convinced that responsibility for road safety rests at the local, municipal and national levels, and recognizing that many developing countries have limited capacities to address these issues,

Recognizing the importance of further strengthening the efforts of developing countries to build capacities in the field of road safety and of providing financial and technical support for those efforts,

Welcoming the efforts of the relevant United Nations agencies and many other organizations in promoting road traffic safety,

Commending the World Health Organization for its important work, and welcoming the selection of the theme "Road safety" for the observance of World Health Day on 7 April 2004, when the World Health Organization will release its *World Report on Road Traffic Injury Prevention*,

1. *Decides* to hold a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 14 April 2004 in connection with World Health Day and the launching of the *World Report on Road Traffic Injury Prevention* to increase awareness at a high level of the magnitude of the road traffic injury problem, and invites Governments to participate, as appropriate;

2. *Invites* the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General, the Director-General of the World Health Organization, the President of the World Bank, the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund, and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to address the Assembly;

3. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council, working with other relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, and through its regional commissions, to facilitate the exchange of information on best road traffic safety practices and the development of recommendations for road traffic injury control;

4. *Requests* the Department of Public Information to organize a meeting of experts, the private sector, relevant non-governmental organizations, members of civil society and other interested parties, including the media, on the afternoon of 14 April 2004, in conjunction with the plenary meeting, to raise awareness and exchange information on best road practices;

5. *Underlines* the need for international cooperation to deal with issues of road safety;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, through an appropriate United Nations body, to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session on the progress made in improving global road safety and the issues referred to in the present resolution, also taking into consideration the views expressed during the meetings held on 14 April 2004;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session the item entitled "Global road safety crisis".

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General Assembly

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English
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Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 29
Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

Cuba: draft resolution

Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

The General Assembly,

Determined to encourage strict compliance with the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming, among other principles, the sovereign equality of States, non-intervention and non-interference in their internal affairs and freedom of international trade and navigation, which are also enshrined in many international legal instruments,

Recalling the statements of the heads of State or Government at the Ibero-American Summits concerning the need to eliminate the unilateral application of economic and trade measures by one State against another that affect the free flow of international trade,

Concerned at the continued promulgation and application by Member States of laws and regulations, such as that promulgated on 12 March 1996 known as the "Helms-Burton Act", the extraterritorial effects of which affect the sovereignty of other States, the legitimate interests of entities or persons under their jurisdiction and the freedom of trade and navigation,

Taking note of declarations and resolutions of different intergovernmental forums, bodies and Governments that express the rejection by the international community and public opinion of the promulgation and application of regulations of the kind referred to above,

Recalling its resolutions 47/19 of 24 November 1992, 48/16 of 3 November 1993, 49/9 of 26 October 1994, 50/10 of 2 November 1995, 51/17 of 12 November 1996, 52/10 of 5 November 1997, 53/4 of 14 October 1998, 54/21 of 9 November

03-57554 (E) 231003

1999, 55/20 of 9 November 2000, 56/9 of 27 November 2001 and 57/11 of 12 November 2002,

Concerned that, since the adoption of its resolutions 47/19, 48/16, 49/9, 50/10, 51/17, 52/10, 53/4, 54/21, 55/20, 56/9 and 57/11, further measures of that nature aimed at strengthening and extending the economic, commercial and financial embargo against Cuba continue to be promulgated and applied, and concerned also at the adverse effects of such measures on the Cuban people and on Cuban nationals living in other countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 57/11;[1]

2. *Reiterates its call upon* all States to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures of the kind referred to in the preamble to the present resolution in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and international law, which, inter alia, reaffirm the freedom of trade and navigation;

3. *Once again urges* States that have and continue to apply such laws and measures to take the necessary steps to repeal or invalidate them as soon as possible in accordance with their legal regime;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations system, to prepare a report on the implementation of the present resolution in the light of the purposes and principles of the Charter and international law and to submit it to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session the item entitled "Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba".

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[1] A/58/287.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 60
Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Enhancing capacity-building in global public health

The General Assembly,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] adopted by heads of State and Government at the Millennium Summit of the United Nations, and the development goals contained therein, in particular the health-related development goals, and its resolutions 55/162 of 14 December 2000, 56/95 of 14 December 2001 and 57/144 of 16 December 2002,

Recalling World Health Assembly resolutions 48/13 of 12 May 1995, 54/14 of 21 May 2001 and 56/28 and 56/29 of 28 May 2003,

[1] See resolution 55/2.

03-57566 (E) 231003

Recognizing that Member States have to strengthen their efforts to halt and begin to reverse, by 2015, the spread of HIV/AIDS and the incidence of malaria and other major diseases,

Reaffirming its Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS,[2]

Recognizing that the globalization of trade and increased international travel have increased the risk of rapid worldwide spread of infectious diseases, posing new challenges to public health,

Noting with concern the deleterious impact on humankind of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other major infectious diseases and epidemics, and the heavy disease burden borne by poor people, especially in developing countries,

Welcoming the current success of the affected countries in combating severe acute respiratory syndrome, the first severe infectious disease to emerge in the twenty-first century, the political commitment and strong leadership shown in the affected countries and the role of the World Health Organization in controlling the epidemic, while mindful of the fact that the fight against severe acute respiratory syndrome and other epidemics is far from over,

Convinced that strengthening public health is critical to the development of all Member States, and that economic and social development are enhanced through measures that strengthen capacity-building in public health, including systems of prevention and immunization against infectious diseases,

Emphasizing that Member States have primary responsibility for strengthening their capacity-building in public health to detect and respond rapidly to outbreaks of major infectious diseases, through the establishment and improvement of effective public health mechanisms, while recognizing that the magnitude of the necessary response may be beyond the capabilities of many developing countries,

Convinced that the control of outbreaks of diseases, particularly new diseases whose origins remain unknown, requires international and regional cooperation,

Recognizing the need for greater international and regional cooperation to meet new and existing challenges to public health, in particular in promoting effective measures such as vaccines, as well as to assist developing countries in securing vaccines against preventable infectious diseases,

Recognizing also the expertise of the World Health Organization and its role in, inter alia, coordinating actions with Member States in the areas of information exchange, personnel training, technical support, resource utilization, the improvement of global public health preparedness and response mechanisms and stimulating and advancing work on the prevention, control and eradication of epidemic, endemic and other diseases, as well as the work of the World Health Organization office dedicated to communicable diseases surveillance and response,

Underscoring the continued importance of the International Health Regulations as an instrument for ensuring the maximum possible protection against the international spread of diseases with minimum interference in international traffic, and urging Member States to give high priority to the work on the revision of the International Health Regulations,

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[2] Resolution S-26/2, annex.

Welcoming the efforts of the World Health Organization, in cooperation with Member States, the United Nations system, the Bretton Woods institutions, the private sector and civil society, in enhancing capacity-building in global public health and in promoting public health at the country level,

Welcoming the Doha Declaration on the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights and Public Health, adopted on 14 November 2001, and noting the decision of the World Trade Organization General Council of 30 August 2003 on the implementation of paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration,

Recognizing the need to strengthen national health and social infrastructures to reinforce measures to eliminate discrimination in access to public health, information and education for all people, and especially for the most underserved and vulnerable groups,

1. *Urges* Member States to further integrate public health into their national economic and social development strategies, including through the establishment and improvement of effective public health mechanisms, in particular networks of disease surveillance, response, control, prevention, treatment and information exchange and the recruitment and training of national public health personnel;

2. *Calls upon* Member States and the international community to raise awareness of good public health practices, including through education and the mass media;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of active international cooperation in the control of infectious disease based on the principles of mutual respect and equality, with a view to strengthening capacity-building in public health, especially in developing countries, including through the exchange of information and sharing of experience, as well as research and training programmes focusing on surveillance, prevention, control, response, and care and treatment in respect of infectious diseases, and vaccines against them;

4. *Calls* for the improvement of the global public-health preparedness and response systems, including systems of prevention and monitoring of infectious diseases, to better cope with major diseases, including in cases of global outbreaks of new diseases;

5. *Encourages* Member States to participate actively in the verification and validation of surveillance data and information concerning public health emergencies of international concern and, in close collaboration with the World Health Organization, to exchange information and experience in a timely and open manner on epidemics and the prevention and control of emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases that pose a risk to global public health;

6. *Invites* the regional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, as appropriate, to cooperate closely with Member States, the private sector and civil society, when requested, in their capacity-building in public health, as well as in regional cooperation to diminish and eliminate the deleterious impact of major infectious diseases;

7. *Encourages* Member States, as well as United Nations agencies, bodies, funds and programmes, in accordance with their respective mandates, to continue to address public health concerns in their development activities and programmes, and

to actively support capacity-building in global public health and health-care institutions;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include observations on the issue of enhancing capacity-building in global public health in his report on the follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit to be submitted to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session.

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Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 60
Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Enhancing capacity-building in global public health

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Albania, Argentina, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Eritrea, Estonia, Fiji, Gabon, Israel, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Monaco, Nauru, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Seychelles, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uruguay, Uzbekistan and Venezuela

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General Assembly

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23 October 2003

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Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 104 (b)
Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development: high-level dialogue for the implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development

Draft decision submitted by the President of the General Assembly

Accreditation of non-governmental organizations to the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development

The General Assembly decides to accredit to the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development (New York, 29 and 30 October 2003) and the hearings of civil society preceding it, the following non-governmental organizations:

African Women's Economic Policy Network (AWEPON)

Association Femmes Soleil d'Haiti (AFASDA)

Association pour le Déploiement Rural, la Protection de l'Environnement et l'Artisanat (DERPREA — Cameroon)

Consejo de Desarrollo Socioeconómica para Sudamérica (CODESESA — Peru)

Institute for Democracy in Southern Africa (IDASA)

Local Association for Cooperation and Social Development (LACSD)

Montreal International Forum (FIM)

Ocaproce Internationale — Organisation Camerounaise de Promotion de la Coopération Economique Internationale

South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA)

World Forum of Civil Society Networks (UBUNTU)

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United Nations A/58/L.7

General Assembly

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24 October 2003

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Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 60
Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Brazil, China, Egypt, Georgia, India, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, South Africa and Ukraine: draft resolution

Responding to global threats and challenges

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/162 of 14 December 2000, 56/95 of 14 December 2001 and 57/144 of 16 December 2002 on the follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit and resolution 57/145 of 16 December 2002 on responding to global threats and challenges,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the coordinating and leading role of the United Nations in establishing a cohesive and effective system for responding to global threats and challenges, and welcoming the ongoing efforts of Member States and the Secretary-General to this end,

Recognizing the importance, in the context of implementing the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] of a comprehensive approach aimed at addressing global threats and challenges in accordance with the Charter, international law and relevant international instruments,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration[2] and the observations contained therein on ways and means to promote further, with the United Nations lead, a more comprehensive and coherent response to the global threats and challenges of the twenty-first century,

1. *Commends* the increased interaction of Member States, the agencies and organizations of the United Nations system and the international and regional organizations cooperating with the United Nations, aimed at countering various global threats and challenges, in particular those posed by international terrorism in

[1] See resolution 55/2.
[2] A/58/323.

03-57960 (E) 271003

all its forms and manifestations, transnational organized crime, regional conflicts, poverty, unsustainable development, illicit drug trafficking, money-laundering, infectious diseases, environmental degradation, natural disasters, complex emergency situations and others;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to Member States and relevant regional and other organizations for submitting to the Secretary-General their contributions on the issues referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 57/145;

3. *Encourages* Member States, the agencies and organizations of the United Nations system and the international and regional organizations cooperating with the United Nations to continue their efforts towards establishing a comprehensive and effective strategy for responding to global threats and challenges;

4. *Welcomes* in this context the intention of the Secretary-General to establish a high-level panel of eminent personalities to consider the contribution that collective action, with the United Nations lead, can make in addressing challenges to peace and security and to recommend ways of strengthening the United Nations, and expresses its readiness to consider as a matter of priority at its fifty-ninth session the recommendations of the Secretary-General based on the findings of the panel.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 50
Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

Morocco*: draft resolution

Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 57/144 of 16 December 2002 and 57/270 B of 23 June 2003,

1. *Decides* to convene in 2005 a United Nations summit on development, on dates to be decided by the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session;

2. *Stresses* that the summit will be an opportunity to undertake a comprehensive review of the implementation of all the outcomes and commitments of the major United Nations conferences and summits and to assess the progress made in international cooperation for development towards the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;[1]

3. *Decides* to entrust the President of the fifty-eighth session of the General Assembly to start as soon as possible consultations regarding the preparatory process to ensure the success of the summit.

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

03-58112 (E) 271003

United Nations A/58/L.9

General Assembly

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28 October 2003

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Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 23 (a)
Sport for peace and development: building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

03-58359 (E) 291003

Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 56/75 of 11 December 2001, in which it decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session the item entitled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic Ideal" and its decision to consider this item every two years in advance of each Summer and Winter Olympic Games,

Recalling also its resolution 48/11 of 25 October 1993, which, inter alia, revived the ancient Greek tradition of *ekecheiria* ("Olympic Truce"), calling for a truce during the Games that would encourage a peaceful environment and ensuring the safe passage and participation of athletes and others at the Games and, thereby, mobilizing the youth of the world to the cause of peace,

Taking into account the inclusion in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[1] of an appeal for the observance of the Olympic Truce now and in the future, and to support the International Olympic Committee in its efforts to promote peace and human understanding through sport and the Olympic ideal,

Noting that the Games of the XXVIII Olympiad will take place at Athens, where the Olympic Games were born in ancient times and revived in 1896, and where the tradition of the Olympic Truce was first established,

Welcoming the initiative of the Secretary-General to establish the Task Force on Sport for Development and Peace,

Recognizing the important role of sport in the implementation of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

Recognizing also the valuable contribution that the appeal launched by the International Olympic Committee for an Olympic Truce, with which the National Olympic Committees of the Member States are associated, could make towards advancing the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting with satisfaction the flying of the United Nations flag at all competition sites of the Olympic Games, and the joint endeavours of the International Olympic Committee and the United Nations system in fields such as poverty alleviation, human and economic development, humanitarian assistance, education, health promotion, gender equality, environment protection and human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) prevention,

Welcoming the establishment by the International Olympic Committee, of an International Olympic Truce Foundation and an International Olympic Truce Centre to promote further the ideals of peace and understanding through sport, on whose Board the President in office of the General Assembly sits and the Secretary-General and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization are represented,

[1] See resolution 55/2.

Welcoming the individual support of world personalities for the promotion of the Olympic Truce,

1. *Urges* Member States to observe, within the framework of the Charter of the United Nations, the Olympic Truce, individually and collectively, during the Games of the XXVIII Olympiad, to be held at Athens from 13 to 29 August 2004;

2. *Welcomes* the decision of the International Olympic Committee to mobilize all international sports organizations and the National Olympic Committees of the Member States to undertake concrete actions at the local, national, regional and world levels to promote and strengthen a culture of peace based on the spirit of the Olympic Truce;

3. *Calls upon* all Member States to cooperate with the International Olympic Committee in its efforts to use the Olympic Truce as an instrument to promote peace, dialogue and reconciliation in areas of conflict during and beyond the Olympic Games period;

4. *Welcomes* the increased implementation of projects for development through sport and encourages Member States and all concerned agencies and programmes of the United Nations system to strengthen their work in this field, in cooperation with the International Olympic Committee;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promote the observance of the Olympic Truce among Member States and support to human development initiatives through sport, and to cooperate with the International Olympic Committee in the realization of these objectives;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session the item entitled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic Ideal" and to consider this item before the XX Olympic Winter Games.

United Nations A/58/L.10

General Assembly

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28 October 2003

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Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 14
Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The General Assembly,

Having received the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 2002,[1]

Taking note of the statement of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in which he provided additional information on the main developments in the activities of the Agency during 2003,

Recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency,

Recognizing also the cooperation between the United Nations and the Agency and the Agreement covering the relationship between the United Nations and the Agency as approved by the General Conference of the Agency on 23 October 1957 and by the General Assembly in the annex to its resolution 1145 (XII) of 14 November 1957,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency;[1]

[1] International Atomic Energy Agency, *The Annual Report for 2002* (Austria, July 2003) (GC(47)/2; transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note by the Secretary-General (A/58/___).

03-58347 (E) 291003

2. *Takes note* of resolutions[2] GC(47)/RES/7A on measures to strengthen international cooperation in nuclear, radiation and transport safety and waste management, GC(47)/RES/7B on the code of conduct on the safety and security of radioactive sources, GC(47)/RES/7C on transport safety, GC(47)/RES/8 on nuclear and radiological security — progress on measures to protect against nuclear and radiological terrorism, GC(47)/RES/9 on strengthening of the Agency's technical cooperation activities, GC(47)/RES/10A on strengthening the Agency's activities related to nuclear science, technology and applications, GC(47)/RES/10B on nuclear knowledge, GC(47)/RES/10C on Agency activities in the development of innovative nuclear technology, GC(47)/RES/10D on the use of isotope hydrology for water resources management, GC(47)/RES/10E on a plan for producing potable water economically using small and medium-sized nuclear reactors, GC(47)/RES/11 on strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of the safeguards system and application of the Model Additional Protocol, GC(47)/RES/12 on the implementation of the Agreement between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the application of safeguards in connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, GC(47)/RES/13 on the application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East, GC(47)/RES/14A on staffing of the Agency's secretariat and GC(47)/RES/14B on women in the secretariat, and other decisions and conclusions[2] GC(47)/DEC/12 on the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolutions relating to Iraq, GC(47)/DEC/13 on Israeli nuclear capabilities and threat and GC(47)/DEC/14 on the amendment to Article VI of the statute, adopted on 19 September 2003 by the General Conference of the Agency at its forty-seventh regular session;

3. *Affirms* its support for the Agency's indispensable role in encouraging and assisting the development and practical application of atomic energy for peaceful uses and in technology transfer to developing countries and in nuclear safety, verification and security;

4. *Appeals* to Member States to continue to support the activities of the Agency;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the Agency the records of the fifty-eighth session of the General Assembly relating to the activities of the Agency.

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[2] See International Atomic Energy Agency, *Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Forty-seventh Regular Session, 15-19 September 2003* (GC(47)/RES/DEC(2003)).

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General Assembly

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Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 42
Follow-up to the United Nations Year for Cultural Heritage

Egypt: draft resolution

United Nations Year for Cultural Heritage, 2002

The General Assembly,

Recalling the international conventions dealing with the protection of cultural and natural heritage, including the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict adopted at The Hague in 1954[1] and the two Protocols thereto, the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property,[2] and the 1972 Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage,[3] as well as the 1989 Recommendation on the Safeguarding of Traditional Culture and Folklore[4] and the 2001 Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,[5]

Welcoming the ratification of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage by one hundred and seventy-five States parties, and noting the inscription of more than seven hundred and thirty sites on the World Heritage List,

Mindful of the importance of protecting the world cultural tangible and intangible heritage as a common ground for the promotion of mutual understanding and enrichment among cultures and civilizations,

Noting the work already undertaken to protect the world cultural and natural heritage by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, including international campaigns,

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[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 249, No. 3511.
[2] Ibid., vol. 823, No. 11806.
[3] Ibid., vol. 1037, No. 15511.
[4] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twenty-fifth Session, Paris, 17 October-16 November 1989*, vol. 1: *Resolutions*, annex I.B.
[5] Ibid., *Thirty-first Session, Paris, 15 October-3 November 2001*, vol. 1 and corrigendum: *Resolutions*, resolution 25, annex I.

03-58377 (E) 291003

Recalling its resolutions 56/8 of 21 November 2001, in which it proclaimed 2002 as the United Nations Year for Cultural Heritage, and 57/158 of 16 December 2002, in which it declared the Year concluded,

1. *Notes* the activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization undertaken during the United Nations Year for Cultural Heritage;

2. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in collaboration with States, observers, relevant United Nations bodies, within their respective mandates, other international organizations and relevant non-governmental organizations, to continue to intensify the implementation of programmes, activities and projects aimed at the promotion and protection of the world cultural heritage;

3. *Invites* Member States and observers to continue to promote education and raise public awareness so as to foster respect for national and world cultural heritage.

United Nations A/58/L.12

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Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 27
Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Cape Verde, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo and Uruguay: draft resolution

Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/11 of 27 October 1986, in which it solemnly declared the Atlantic Ocean, in the region between Africa and South America, a zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic,

Recalling also its subsequent resolutions on the matter, including resolution 45/36 of 27 November 1990, in which it reaffirmed the determination of the States of the zone to enhance and accelerate their cooperation in the political, economic, scientific, cultural and other spheres,

Reaffirming the importance of the purposes and objectives of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic as a basis for the promotion of cooperation among the countries of the region,

Reaffirming also that the questions of peace and security and those of development are interrelated and inseparable and that cooperation for peace and development among States of the region will promote the objectives of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic,

Recalling the agreement reached at the third meeting of the States members of the zone, held in Brasilia in 1994, to encourage democracy and political pluralism and, in accordance with the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[1] to promote and defend all human rights and fundamental freedoms and to cooperate towards the achievement of these goals,

Aware of the importance that the States of the zone attach to the protection of the environment of the region, and recognizing the threat that pollution from any

[1] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

03-58549 (E) 301003

source poses to the marine and coastal environment, its ecological balance and its resources,

Welcoming the adoption of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects at the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, held in New York from 9 to 20 July 2001,[2]

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General, submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 56/7 of 21 November 2001,[3]

1. *Calls upon* all States to cooperate in the promotion of the objectives established in the declaration of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic and to refrain from any action inconsistent with those objectives and with the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions of the Organization, in particular actions that may create or aggravate situations of tension and potential conflict in the region;

2. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the full entry into force of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco),[4] and also notes with satisfaction the progress towards the full entry into force of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba);[5]

3. *Encourages* all States, in particular the members of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic, to cooperate in promoting and strengthening global, regional, subregional and national initiatives to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons;

4. *Commends* regional efforts being undertaken by States members of the zone in support of the implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects,[6] and calls on them to keep up their efforts in this regard;

5. *Affirms* the importance of the South Atlantic to global maritime and commercial transactions and its determination to preserve the region for all peaceful purposes and activities protected by international law, in particular the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;[7]

6. *Views with concern* the increase in drug trafficking and related crimes, including drug abuse, and calls upon the international community and the States members of the zone to promote regional and international cooperation to combat all aspects of the problem of drugs and related offences;

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[2] A/CONF.192/15, para. 24.

[3] A/58/265.

[4] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068.

[5] See A/50/426, annex.

[6] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, New York, 9-20 July 2001* (A/CONF.192/15), chap. IV, para. 24.

[7] See *The Law of the Sea: Official Texts of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 and of the Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 with Annexes and Excerpts from the Final Act of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.V.10).

7. *Recognizes*, in the light of the number, magnitude and complexity of natural disasters and other emergencies, the need to continue to strengthen the coordination of humanitarian assistance by States members of the zone, so as to ensure a timely and effective response;

8. *Welcomes* the offer by Benin to host the sixth meeting of the States members of the zone;

9. *Requests* the relevant organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations system to render all appropriate assistance that States members of the zone may seek in their joint efforts to implement the declaration of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the implementation of resolution 41/11 and subsequent resolutions on the matter under review and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session, taking into account, inter alia, the views expressed by Member States;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session the item entitled "Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic".